



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Prof. GARNETT. I should like to have the next paper postponed for a few minutes in order that the Committee on the place of next meeting may report.

The Chairman. If there be no objection it will be so ordered.—There was no objection.

Prof. GARNETT. The Committee reports in favor of holding the next meeting in Washington City. It reports further that it is advisable to hold a meeting of the Association in Chicago in the summer of 1893, as it is requested in a letter from Chicago. The report is signed by all the members of the Committee.

I will simply say in explanation of the recommendation that the suggestion was made to the Committee that it would be advisable to adopt Washington as the place of permanent meeting of the Association, just as the Historical Society has done, but the Committee does not like to go so far as that. It would like to test the feeling of the Association again, and would recommend that we meet next year in Washington during the Christmas holidays. The report reads as follows :

The Committee on place of next meeting of the Association respectfully reports in favor of holding that meeting in Washington City. It reports further, that it is advisable to hold a meeting of the Association in Chicago in the summer of 1893, as requested in the letter from Chicago which was referred to the Committee.

JAMES M. GARNETT,
EDW. L. WALTER,
HERMANN COLLITZ.

Adopted.

I hold in my hand a letter which was referred to the Committee by the Secretary of the Association from Mr. PAYNE, who is the Chairman of the Committee on Philology in connection with the World's Congress, and he requests that this Association, as well as the Philological and other Associations, shall hold a meeting in Chicago in the summer of 1893, and the Committee, therefore, recommends it, without determining whether that shall be a regular meeting or a special meeting.

Profr. SHELDON moved that the report of the Committee be adopted.

The Chairman. The first suggestion is that the meeting of the Association be held in Washington.

Prof. MATZKE. I think it is of the greatest importance that if there be in the minds of the members of the Association any objection to holding the meetings permanently in Washington, that these should be stated now. I, myself, am highly in favor of making Washington the regular place of meeting.

I was in the West last year while the meeting was held in Nashvill, and I confess that I hesitated a moment to go there, whereas, I

should not have hesitated at all to come to Washington. I can imagine that other members would have different feelings with regard to the matter. If there are any objections at all, it would be best to settle them now, because we want to have a place of meeting to which everybody will come.

Personally, I do not care whether this is the smallest place in the United States, if the members who compose the Association will only come.

Prof. GARNETT. The Committee did not feel authorized to go so far at one time. It simply reported in favor of meeting here next year, and then Washington may be determined upon as the permanent place of meeting, if the Association so desires.

Accordingly, the first part of the motion to meet next year in the City of Washington was agreed to.

The Chairman. The second part of the motion is whether it is advisable to hold a meeting of the Association in Chicago in the summer of 1893.

Prof. SHELDON. As I understand it, I believe this plan was suggested by a letter from Chicago. Would it be possible for that letter to be read in order that we could better understand what it is?

Prof. GARNETT. It is a letter, as I stated just now, from Mr. PAYNE, the Chairman of the Committee on Philology, in connection with the World's Congress, to be held in Chicago in 1893. It is addressed to Prof. ELLIOTT, and is as follows:

WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY,
CHICAGO.

December 25th, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR:

I suppose that you received some time ago the preliminary announcement of the Auxiliary Committee on Literary Congresses, with its general statement of the plan outlined by the Philological Section, of which I have the honor to be the Chairman. The first and most important thing which we wish to do is to secure the meeting in this City, during the summer of the exhibition, of the Philological Associations of this Country, and I hope that it will be possible for the MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION to avail itself of our invitation. I have already received some assurance of the presence of the Philological Association and the Oriental Society. Will it be premature to bring up this matter at your meeting next week? And what likelihood is there, in your opinion, of your Association holding either a regular or special meeting here at that time? Of course, the plans of the Auxiliary are still somewhat indefinite, but this much is certain: that we shall have a large and commodious building for the special use of the various societies that will meet here, and that the dates allotted to our Committee will fall sometime within the vacation months. A statement of your views upon this subject will greatly oblige,

Yours faithfully,

J. W. PAYNE.

The Committee did not recommend whether it should be a regular meeting of 1893 or a special meeting, leaving that question to be determined by the Committee next year.

Prof. SHELDON. I do not know that this matter is really very pressing. It was not in any spirit of opposition to the proposed meeting in Chicago that I said that if no harm would be done we should postpone the subject till our meeting in 1892, which will still give us some six months time before the proposed meeting. Is it not an improper thing to act so long a time in advance? Perhaps we should do better to think it over for some months longer before reaching a decision. I do not say this in opposition at all, but I am not able at the present moment to make up my own mind.

Prof. GARNETT. It is important that this matter be decided now. Prof. ELLIOTT has asked me in his absence that this matter be acted on now, because Mr. PAYNE desired to know as soon as possible the result we have reached. It will not do to postpone this matter until next Christmas. That does not give time enough for the Committee in Chicago to make its proper arrangements, so that he has requested us to have the matter acted on at once. Therefore, it is important that it should be acted on immediately. It is not important for us to determine now whether the meeting in 1893 shall be a regular or special meeting. That we can determine next year.

Prof. MATZKE. I would like to know what good will come of holding a meeting in Chicago during the Exposition? From certain symptoms that have appeared in the Association during this meeting, I am afraid it might be rather a difficult thing to get a session together during the Exposition. There will be so many things to see and our members will go to see them, rather than listen to the reading of papers.

In the second place, Chicago is a very hot place during the summer and a meeting might be depressing on account of the temperature.

Prof. WARREN. The point at issue is whether the educational interests of the country are to be brought together at Chicago. The point is, shall we come together as a body or simply as individuals? It will be, I think, a little more dignified for the country to have its educational bodies brought together.

I do not understand that a meeting there would be a meeting for the reading of papers any more than a display of what the Association is doing, and what it will be doing in the future. The American Philological Association meets next summer, and must decide next summer. That will be the last meeting before the summer of 1893. Consequently, if we do not take any action now, it may embarrass the Philological Association. I think it would be highly appropriate as it would be regarded as an exhibit of the educational interests of the country. The educational institutions would have, of course, their work exhibited.

Dr. BRIGHT. As a matter of fact the question is in a manner settled in spite of what we may do. The World's Congress Auxiliary has so far enlisted the interest of representative bodies in art, in literature, and in science, that we may feel assured there will be something like a national representation of all the organized means for promoting these ends.

Prof. HERBERT WEIR SMYTH (Bryn Mawr). Perhaps I might be allowed to say a word as a representative of the American Philological Association.

Some time ago the invitation was addressed to us, and I had the honor to say that probably the Association would go to Chicago. I was speaking only upon the responsibility of the Secretary. If our Association should go to Chicago, our meeting will fall some time in the summer, that is to say, the second Tuesday in July. Of course, it is somewhat premature to discuss the exact time, but if we should go, it will be about the time mentioned. If this Association should decide to go to Chicago, I hope very much to meet the members there at that time.

Prof. SHELDON. As it has just been told us that the American Philological Association has not reached any decision, why should we decide now if one of the most important of the scientific societies has not yet done so? If it is necessary to decide before a year from now, could not the Secretary be authorized to make the decision after sufficient consultation and deliberation?

I must repeat the argument I used before. It seems to me we are not at all ready to vote on the question now.

Prof. MATZKE. If we decide to hold the meeting in the month of July, I think we must at the same time face the possibility of no meeting during the Christmas holidays. I think that is a point that must not be forgotten; and in the second place, some of our members have the habit of going abroad in the summer. Of the two meetings, I prefer the one in December.

I personally cannot say that I am in favor of a meeting in Chicago during the month of July.

Prof. R. E. BLACKWELL. I feel that there might be some danger of both meetings; the meeting that will come in July and then the following December, if we have a meeting during Exhibition summer. I agree, therefore, somewhat with Prof. SHELDON.

I move as a substitute that the question be referred to the Executive Committee.

Prof. GARNETT. I should like to say that as may be seen from the letter which I have just read, we have been requested by those who extended the courtesy to us to settle the matter at this meeting. I hope the Association will settle it either one way or the other now. It seems to me that the Association ought to meet in Chicago in 1893

in order to be in harmony with other Associations which meet there during that time, and these meetings will have an influence upon the education of the country.

The question whether we shall have a meeting in December 1893 is not before us. The question whether it is to be a regular or a special meeting can be determined a year hence. The question now is whether we shall or shall not meet in Chicago.

Prof. H. EVELETH GREENE. I would like to know the nature of the exhibit that this society intends to make? Is it necessary that there should be any papers read there which will interfere in any way with the exhibit?

Prof. F. M. WARREN. I will say that they expect representative papers from representative bodies. The Educational Congress is going to meet in July. They wish this Organization to represent papers. I do not see how it will interfere with our regular meeting.

Mr. C. H. GRANDGENT. I will say that there has been one feature of this discussion which has not been presented; that is, the opportunity that will be afforded us to meet Modern Language people from the other country. I think there will be many of them who will come over here and we can meet them.

I understand there is a movement on foot in England to form a society similar to ours, and one of the gentlemen, who is active in forming that plan, has written to me several times that the English Language Society would be glad of an opportunity to meet us here. That opportunity cannot be better offered than to meet them at Chicago at the time proposed.

Prof. R. E. BLACKWELL. I cannot see that a delay of a week or two will make any difference, and if left to the Executive Committee the matter will be decided very properly.

Prof. ALCÉE FORTIER. If I understand Prof. GARNETT, it is very important to decide the matter now, and I am in favor of holding our meeting in Chicago. I think the reasons given for it are good. I hope the convention will decide in that way.

Dr. MATZKE. I think the argument of Prof. GRANDGENT is the only one that appeals to me in any way. We are prominently enough before the country, and I dislike to go on display at the World's Fair at Chicago without scientific papers. I am sure that we should all like to meet scientific men.

Thereupon, a vote on the substitute referring the motion to the Executive Committee with power to act, was lost.

The Chairman. The vote recurs on the original report of the committee that it is advisable that a meeting of the Association be held in Chicago in the summer of 1893. The motion was agreed to.

Prof. J. M. GARNETT. I ask that the Secretary of the Association be requested to act as the *pro tem.* President and Secretary respectively of the Pedagogical Section.

The Chairman. For the present we will dispense with the reading of the first paper on the program which is "Philology and Literature in American Colleges and Universities" by President HENRY E. SHEPHERD, College of Charleston, S. C., and will now take up the paper by Miss LOUISE BOTH-HENDRIKSON of Brooklyn, New York, on "Ignored Resources of French Literature for College Study."

The discussion on this paper was opened by Prof. F. M. WARREN who said:

Mr. President. There has been considerable discussion on this paper, and, therefore, I will not take up your time, only as it is my duty to open this discussion, having six weeks ago made a discussion of this subject which I think will be published very shortly.

My views are in accord with the views of Miss BOTH-HENDRIKSEN in some points, but I have brought in points that she has not considered. I would like to call the attention of the Association to these points which she makes.

The first point, I understand, she makes is that in teaching grammar, we should emphasize the constitution of the French language and point out the benefits derived from the forms and, as far as possible, make up the lack of studying the Greek or Latin languages.

Personally, I do not believe that there is an absolute equivalent in the study of modern grammar, so far as the ancient grammar is concerned. In the study of modern language we have recompenses of other classes for the study of ancient grammar. Therefore, I do not agree in that respect with Miss BOTH-HENDRIKSEN. I think we should consider the point whether it is not advisable for the instructor to insist to the best of his ability that a certain amount of training be derived from grammar so that the student may have at least some preparation from modern grammar.

In regard to the next point which I think the Association will consider, the books to be read in class, I agree fully there with the views of Miss BOTH-HENDRIKSEN. I do not believe in reading the seventeenth century literature until students in French are able to appreciate what literature is and what literary history is. I do not give the seventeenth century literature to my classes until they have been reading two years.

A course of literature should, of course, be composed of such authors as HUGO, BALSAC, GEORGE SAND, DE MUSSET and especially certain of the dramas should be included, I mean the modern comedies.

In regard to lyric poetry which I understand Miss BOTH-HENDRIKSEN compares somewhat to the Greek, I fear that at first the lyric